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Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/03/10 : CIA-RDP94B00280R000700020020-8

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Twice this week the President alluded to what he called the Pope's support in his lobbying for the Contra aid plan.

#### Air Force Jet Crashes

RATHER: A Navy task force is searching for two Americans missing after their Air Force jet crashed in waters off Northern Honduras. The A-37 Dragonfly plane was assigned to the Air National Guard at Willow Grove Base, Pennsylvania. It was involved in joint U.S.-Honduran military exercises, the so-called Big Pine III exercises.

NBC NIGHTLY NEWS  
7:00 P.M.

NBC-TV  
APRIL 18

#### Nicaraguan Developments

TOM BROKAW: Faced with a defeat in Congress next week, the White House today dropped its plan for military aid to Nicaragua's anti-government rebels, the Contras, so-called. Now all the \$14 million would be spent on humanitarian aid for the rebels. The White House said it has both Democratic and Republican support for this in the Senate.

But House Democrats will come out with a plan of their own tomorrow under which the money would go to the refugees and other countries trying to achieve peace in that part of the world.

There is another Nicaraguan angle tonight. Robin Lloyd reports from the State Department that the Administration is now claiming an increasing Soviet threat from military advisers.

ROBIN LLOYD: At this

crucial juncture in the Administration's campaign for Contra support, U.S. Intelligence sources are saying that as many as a dozen Soviet military advisers have been spotted near the towns of Ocotal and Quilali, areas where some of the fiercest fighting has taken place.

These sources believe the Soviet advisers are communication experts. But they don't rule out the possibility that they also could be acting as field commanders.

Up to now, Nicaraguan troops have been directed by Cuban advisers, who intelligence sources say operate in the field disguised as Nicaraguan soldiers. The Soviets have mostly stayed clear of the combat zone.

But now there are signs that the Nicaraguan army is preparing to launch a major offensive against the rebels. And according to Administration officials, the Nicaraguans may need more direct Soviet help, specifically in communications.

Administration concerns about increasing Soviet involvement in Nicaragua are mentioned in a State Department report which will be released tomorrow. The report shows pictures of Soviet combat helicopters, rocket launchers, and recently constructed military airfields, all part of a continuing effort to persuade Congress that Nicaragua has become a Soviet satellite.

While there is no hard evidence to point to what the Soviets' real intentions are in Nicaragua, Administration officials now believe that the Soviet Union is digging in to protect the Nicaraguan regime.

#### GE Ban Lifted

BROKAW: The Air Force today

lifted most of its ban on General Electric as a bidder on defense contracts. The ban was imposed last month after GE was indicted on charges of submitting phony bills.

The Air Force says the company has agreed to strengthen its accounting policies to prevent further improprieties.

\* BROKAW: John Chancellor is here with his commentary now. And tonight he's discussing the President's controversial plan to help the Contras.

JOHN CHANCELLOR: In the big-money world of Washington, rarely has so little been opposed by so many. The President wants only \$14 million for the Contra rebels who are fighting the government of Nicaragua, but he has stirred up massive opposition to military aid, which includes Pope John Paul II, the American Catholic Church, the Presidents of Costa Rica and Colombia, a probable majority of the House of Representatives, and a large number of senators.

A lot of people, including many who don't like the Nicaraguan government, think it is wrong to pay money for a nasty little war which our side cannot win. General Paul F. Gorman, who headed American forces in Central America, has said that the Contras aren't strong enough to overthrow the Sandinistas in the foreseeable future.

There is talk of humanitarian aid instead of military aid. And that's how the compromise may come out. But free food and medicine might enable the Contras to keep on fighting. And that seems to be the nub of the problem.

Continuing aid to the Contras would mean continuing American involvement in a military campaign which has no

chance of victory. That would mean more deaths and more costs. No one knows where it would end. No one can say precisely what would accomplish, other than keeping pressure on the Sandinistas, which they've been able to handle so far.

Senator David Durenberger, who chairs the Intelligence Committee, says that if we're really serious about controlling the Sandinistas, we should get together with the other Central American countries, under the OAS Charter and the Rio Treaty, and start some collective action: cut trade and diplomatic ties, consider a naval blockade.

Getting together with your neighbors when you feel threatened is a good rule. Supporting rebels who can't win is a bad one. And that's why aid to the Contras has been in such trouble.

ABC WORLD NEWS TONIGHT ABC-TV  
7:00 P.M. APRIL 18

### Nicaraguan Developments

PETER JENNINGS: And now the debate about support for the anti-government forces in Nicaragua. President Reagan has been facing some unending opposition in Congress, and today he was giving some ground on his request for \$14 million in aid for the Contras.

On Capitol Hill, here's ABC's Brit Hume.

BRIT HUME: Secretary of State Shultz was sent to Capitol Hill today to try to help salvage a situation that looked increasingly bleak for the Administration. He tried to put the best face on it.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I think

Washington Times  
24 April 1985  
Page 1A & 6A

# Sandinistas gear for fight

By Jeremiah O'Leary  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Sandinista forces are massing opposite resistance positions along the Nicaraguan-Honduras border and have fired across the border into Honduras, U.S. intelligence sources reported yesterday.

There has been considerable military activity over the past two to three weeks with the Sandinista forces of the Managua regime attacking anti-Sandinista fighters along their border positions near Las Vegas, Banco Grande, Quebrado Espanol and Rio Coco, the sources said.

No regular Nicaraguan troops have crossed the border, according to the intelligence sources, but last Sunday afternoon they fired mortars at positions of the resistance inside Honduras from assembly points near the border.

These attacks are not in the area in which Soviet military advisers are operating electronic listening posts with the Sandinista forces at Ocotal, nine miles from the Honduran frontier.

The attacks have come at a time when U.S. and Honduran army troops are conducting joint training exercises, known as Big Pine III, inside Honduras.

Ground attacks have been made against the Nicaraguan Democratic Force positions at Quebrado Espanol and Rio Coco, according to the intelligence sources.

They said FDN leaders are concerned about these positions because they have been weakened by lack of

supplies and ammunition, which limits their ability to attack or defend against the Sandinistas.

The estimate is that 3,000 to 3,500 Sandinista troops opposite Las Vegas are conducting combat patrols against FDN positions. The evaluation is that these patrols are either a prelude to an attack or to improving Sandinista positions in the event there is a cease-fire between the two warring factions.

Meanwhile, an administration official said he had seen the Newsweek magazine photos alleged to be the execution of a man by anti-Sandinista forces. Asked if the photos are genuine, the administration official said the circumstances under which the pictures were taken by a 21-year-old American student are still unclear.

The United States unequivocally condemns all acts of violence and terror directed against non-combatants, he said. Leaders of the anti-Sandinista resistance, he said, have publicly disavowed acts of violence. Resistance leaders have stated that it is not their policy to carry out these kinds of activities and that they have disciplined those found guilty of abuses.

Honduras has become pivotal to efforts by the United States and other states in the region to keep pressure on the Sandinistas in the hope of modifying its Marxist-Leninist course.

The United States has run nearly continuous large- and small-scale joint training exercises with the Honduran armed forces and is in the process of building military facilities in the country that exceed the norms of temporary structures.

In addition, the main body of the Nicaraguan resistance, the FDN, has waged its guerrilla war against the Sandinistas from bases in Honduras.

The FDN forces, reported to number 10,000 to 15,000, are said to be concentrated across and inside the Nicaraguan province of Nueva Segovia. Any massing of Sandinista forces is most likely in that region.

There have been repeated recent reports that the Nicaraguans were planning an all-out drive to clear the northern part of the country of resistance forces. Whether the reported massing relates to any such goal is unclear.

In early March there were reports that Nicaragua was deploying Soviet-made tanks in the northern provinces of Zelaya and Nueva Segovia.

On April 19, "NBC Nightly News" anchorman Tom Brokaw led into a story about what he called another "Nicaraguan angle," a report concerning the administration's claim that there is an increasing threat from Soviet military advisers in Nicaragua.

At this point, NBC State Department reporter Robin Lloyd told us that "at this crucial juncture" in the administration's campaign for support for the contras, U.S. intelligence sources were saying that as many as a dozen Soviet advisers had been spotted in two Nicaraguan towns where the fighting has been most fierce. Mr. Lloyd said these sources believe these Soviet advisers are communications experts, but don't rule out the possibility they might be acting as field commanders.

PART II -- MAIN EDITION -- 22 APRIL 1985

NEW YORK NEWS 20 Apr 85 (22) Pg. 9

USA TODAY 22 Apr 85 Pg. 3

# ***U.S. study cites new Soviet base in Nicaragua***

Washington (AP)—A new administration report says military installations being constructed in Nicaragua would enable the Soviet Union to expand its intelligence-gathering activities in the Western Hemisphere.

According to the report, a new airfield under construction at Punta Huele outside Managua will permit Soviet reconnaissance planes to fly missions along the U.S. Pacific Coast just as they now operate along the Atlantic Coast from bases in Cuba.

The report was prepared by the State and Defense departments. Its release was timed to have an impact on the congressional debate over the administration's bid for a resumption of assistance to Nicaraguan resistance fighters.

Meanwhile, Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the new administration plan could permit the CIA to resume arms shipments to the contras.

Lugar confirmed that the new plan would limit President Reagan's use of \$14 million to nonlethal aid, but added that it also would lift restrictions barring the President and CIA from using other funds to help the contras.

Asked if that change would "free up" the CIA to use a secret contingency fund, Lugar answered: "I suspect so. That is the purpose of dropping all of those fences. That is sort of the tradeoff as I see it."

Lugar's comments mean that Reagan's willingness to back off his earlier plan, which would have allowed

him to use some of the \$14 million for military supplies, is less of a concession than earlier appeared.

The State-Defense report cited another reason why Nicaragua is viewed as a security risk.

It said Soviet ships, including surface warships, submarines and spy vessels, could use Nicaragua's Pacific ports, such as Corinto, just as they now use Cuban ports when operating in the Caribbean.

According to the study, the Soviets have provided Nicaragua with \$500 million in military aid since the 1979 revolution and hundreds of millions in economic aid.

# **Vatican creates diocese for military**

The Roman Catholic Church is creating a huge new diocese for 2.2 million Catholics in the U.S. armed forces and for their dependents worldwide.

The Vatican-ordered move also will provide the first full-time spiritual leader for Catholics in Veterans Administration hospitals and foreign service posts overseas.

Archbishop Joseph T. Ryan, 71, will become leader of what will be the USA's third-largest diocese at ceremonies in Washington, D.C., April 30.

The nation's largest Catholic diocese is Los Angeles, with 2.4 million faithful, followed by Chicago with 2.3 million.

Until now, Catholics in the military were under the auspices of New York Archbishop John J. O'Connor. Ryan was O'Connor's assistant, in charge of the military office.

Gordon Zahn, a Catholic

who directs the Center on Conscience and War in Cambridge, Mass., applauded the removal of the military office from the New York diocese. "No one particular bishop should have so much power," he said.

Not including the military, the New York City diocese oversees 1.8 million faithful.

Ryan, a decorated former Navy chaplain who landed with Marines at Peleliu and Okinawa during World War II, is a firm military supporter.

While the Pentagon welcomes the new diocese, critics worry the decision will align the Catholic Church too closely with the military: "It calls into question the church's commitment to reorient our direction toward peace and away from war," said Zahn.

The new diocese will oversee all 1,242 Catholic chaplains in the U.S. military.

## MEDIA...from Pg. 1

The leak "is something we're concerned about. It's obviously something we're going to have to address," he said.

As a result: "We confirmed that it was an exercise because I felt that if we didn't, we might get some panic-type stories — and at that point, the secrecy of the thing had already been compromised," O'Brien said.

Pool members are now in Honduras, where they will cover U.S. military exercises until later this week.

The pool was formed in the wake of the U.S. invasion of Grenada in October 1983, after U.S. journalists complained because they were kept off the Caribbean island for the first 48 hours.

## SECURITY...from Pg. 1

The N.S.A. is the nation's most secret intelligence agency, operating a network of spy satellites and worldwide listening posts to track Soviet military developments and compliance with arms control agreements. According to the newspaper, General Faurer argued that budget cuts could erode the nation's intelligence capabilities.

### **Pentagon Refuses Comment**

Pentagon officials refused to discuss the report Friday, referring reporters to a denial issued in February by the Defense Department's chief spokesman, Michael I. Burch, who said then that General Faurer previously planned to retire in 1985 after more than 34 years of service.

General Odom, 52 years old, is a native of Cookeville, Tenn., who has been the Army's intelligence chief since November 1981.

The Pentagon also said Mr. Reagan had nominated Lieut. Gen. John L. Pickitt to become chief of the Defense Nuclear Agency and Lieut. Gen. Jack I. Gregory to become deputy commander of American forces in Korea and chief of staff for the Combined Forces Command in Korea.

General Pickitt, 51, an Air Force officer, is currently the deputy commander of United States forces in

Korea. He will replace Lieut. Gen. Richard K. Saxer at the Defense Nuclear Agency. General Saxer is scheduled to retire July 1.

General Gregory, 53, also an Air Force officer, will replace General Pickitt in Korea. General Gregory is now commander of the Tactical Air Command's 12th Air Force.

PAR1 I -- MAIN EDITION -- 22 AL L 1985

**SURVEY...from Pg. 1**

who answered a long questionnaire agreed that "the bold, original, creative officer cannot survive in today's Army."

A report compiled from the survey said an even larger portion of the officers, 68 percent, agreed that "the officer corps is focused on personal gain rather than selflessness" — a virtue that military leaders cite as essential to good leadership.

In addition, nearly half the generals, who were questioned in a separate survey but whose answers were incorporated into the report, concluded that "senior Army leaders behave too much like corporate executives and not enough like warriors."

And one-third of all the officers, including the generals, thought that "most officers are promoted before becoming competent at their existing grade levels," the report said.

Despite these negative views, large majorities of the officers said that they were satisfied with their duty positions, that they intended to stay in the Army for a career and that fellow officers exemplified the "warrior spirit" and the "Army ethic."

Large majorities also said "the Army is more than a job" and "individual needs are secondary to Army needs." Although the officers had complaints about particular elements of the Army's educational and training system, they generally gave it good marks.

The survey was ordered by the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., who said in a letter to those being queried, "Because this study will shape the future development of our officer corps, we need your candid opinions."

The state of the officer corps has been a contentious issue within and outside the Army since American forces withdrew from Vietnam more than 10 years ago. Military and civilian critics have asserted that officers emphasized management over leadership and corporate values over traditional military values.

The survey report was compiled from answers to two long questionnaires. The first was sent to all 436 serving officers in the four grades of general, of whom 333 replied; the second was sent to 23,000 randomly selected officers, from colonel down to lieutenant, of whom 14,046 replied. In those six grades are 92,000 officers. No estimate of the range of sampling error was provided in the report.

The results were tabulated into a report stamped "For Official Use Only" and "Close Hold," meaning that the information in the survey was not to be disseminated widely.

**Demands on Officers Cited**

The Armed Forces Journal, a monthly magazine specializing in military matters that is published here, obtained a copy of the survey and has prepared an article for publication in its May issue. An advance copy of the article and the report were made available to The New York Times.

Evidently anticipating renewed criticism, the Army prepared a discussion paper to accompany the report.

"We place a tremendous burden on our senior Army leaders," the paper said. "We charge them to perform as statesmen, as spokesmen for their organizations, as stewards of tremendous resources, as role models, as standard setters, as long-range planners and decision makers. In short, we demand they perform as though they were effective corporate executives."

"In time of peace, there is a blurring of the distinction between pure 'warrior' and 'pure corporate executive.' In both peace and across the spectrum of conflict, we expect our senior Army leaders to be both."

Lieut. Gen. Charles W. Bagnal, who organized the survey, said it was part of a larger effort to improve the professional development of the officer corps. "We asked some real tough questions about strengths and weaknesses," he said in a telephone interview, "to see where we should be going in the future."

**Work on Recommendations**

Lieut. Gen. Arthur E. Brown Jr., director of the Army Staff, which is preparing recommendations for General Wickham based on the survey, said changes in the Army's system of educating officers in their careers were under serious consideration.

In each of the junior, middle and senior service schools, more emphasis would probably be put on teaching officers to be better mentors and coaches of their subordinates, General Brown said.

The findings of the survey suggested that the Army officer corps had not entirely recovered from the dark days of Vietnam, when morale was down, ethics were slighted and many officers put promotion ahead of duty, according to historians of the Vietnam War.

The survey responses also appeared to reflect the questioning attitude discerned in many younger officers, the majors and captains who were commissioned in the post-Vietnam period of the late 1970's. They brought into the Army the skepticism of their youth in the turbulent 1960's.

**Differing Views of Generals**

Several marked differences between the generals and the lower-ranking officers showed up in the survey. The generals, the report said, thought the officer corps was less focused on personal gain than on "selflessness"; lower-ranking officers disagreed.

The generals said they felt that about two-thirds of the captains and lieutenants would make good wartime leaders, while the captains and lieutenants themselves rated only half of their peers as potentially good battlefield commanders.

The generals also thought that the Army was preparing officers to keep pace with weapons of advanced technology, while large numbers of the other officers disagreed, the report said. The lower-ranking officers also wanted more of their peers to receive advanced military education than the generals thought was necessary.

USA TODAY

22 April 1985 Pg. 4

# Guerrillas gain in Philippines

No longer rag-tag rebels hiding in the hills, the Communist New People's Army now rates as a serious contender to wrest control of the Philippines from President Ferdinand Marcos.

The estimated 15,000-strong NPA rebel force is winning not only the battles in the countryside, but is now freely operating in Mindanao's urban areas, at times taking over whole towns for hours.

Their successes have the Reagan administration concerned for the future of two major U.S. military bases in the Philippines and the fall of another country to communism.

A Philippine government report says clashes with the rebels rose 43 percent last year. Deaths in the 160,000-member government armed forces topped 1,000, up 24 percent.

More important, say analysts, the rebels are winning the confidence of the poor and oppressed in all 73 provinces.

"You go to Manila and talk to some people and they'll tell you the NPA is the Robin Hood of society," said Richard Kessler, a Philippines analyst with the Carnegie Endowment. "It's the same polarization you've seen elsewhere in Central America, the gap between the rich and poor."

U.S. officials are now predicting the communists could fight the government troops to a "strategic stalemate" within three to four years.

"Within the next three years the success or failure of the insurgency could be decided," Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Armitage warned a House panel last month.

The Reagan administration is requesting \$275 million in U.S. aid for the Philippines next year, with \$102 million of it in military aid.

On the other hand, the report said generals and the other officers agreed that "the weakest areas of officer preparation tend to be warfighting, leadership and critical thinking." They also agreed that two-thirds of the colonels and majors would be good combat commanders.